

February 14 1977

933

pence

THE TIMES

St Valentine's Day
messages,
pages 21 and 22

artition formula for Cyprus drawn up at eting with UN chief

of Cyprus's Greek and communities have agreed to reach a settlement. Under terms they would give up some of the territory they captured during

urks may cede some territory

Mr Fisk
13
up Makarios's long, regain northern in Turkish control when the leaders and Turkish continued to start talks next month which the constitutional of the island by the state as "an unaligned, bi-federal republic".
Makarios and Mr Denktash, the Turkish leader, who is still Vice-President of the Republic, spent four hours with Waldheim, the Secretary-General. They are to meet again on Wednesday to continue the discussions.

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HOME NEWS

Substantial income tax cuts expected in the next Budget

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems likely to go a long way towards meeting demands by trade unions and employers for cuts in income tax in his spring Budget.

The Treasury yesterday refused to comment on new reports that the Budget will contain tax cuts worth between £2 and £3 for an average family, costing £2,800m, but it has been known for some time that the Chancellor is planning to give consideration to income tax reductions in the Budget.

Mr Healey has emphasized repeatedly that he wants to give particular help to the groups he feels are most badly affected by income tax, those at the bottom of the tax scale and higher earners who pay tax at a rate of 40 per cent and above.

Because of that he may well choose to concentrate his tax relief on an increase in allowances, rather than lowering the standard rate of tax from 35 per cent.

What will have to be done to take back in other forms of taxation anything that Mr Healey chooses to give away on the income tax side will be determined only in the light of the Budget forecast, and possibly discussions with the IMF.

The Chancellor is also believed to be giving serious consideration to a TUC proposal to have a special low rate of tax for people with small incomes, probably 25 per cent for a certain proportion of earnings.

Price Commission and Leyland disputes, page 15
Hugh Stephenson, page 16

Union leaders fight for social contract

Continued from page 1

privileges for decisions in the TUC's "orderly" record to voluntary bargaining.

The unions, he added, would look at what the Chancellor offered by way of income tax cuts, and to discuss to what extent they would be acceptable if partly offset by bigger indirect taxation and value-added tax. They would also be looking for more guarantees on the social wage, particularly on pensions and transport subsidies.

When the TUC-Government bargaining was over there ought to be a special Congress; and if the economic committee felt that it had had a good response from Mr Healey "there is a commitment on behalf of the movement to make a reasonable and cooperative approach".

This type of approach seems to be taking shape as a set of guidelines for negotiators, laying on them the responsibility to negotiate within a framework of voluntary wage restraint. The guidelines would be designed to accommodate the need to correct pay anomalies and provide the basis for incentive and productivity schemes, but negotiators would not be able to choose all the "extra" options.

If Mr Jones's thinking is shared by the other members of the TUC economic committee, the Chancellor will find it difficult to reconcile the need to keep wage rises below a set figure with the unions' desire for flexibility.

As predicted in *The Times* on February 2, union leaders of 105,000 professional civil servants are supporting an extension of the incomes policy, but they want a general percentage increase, with an underpinning minimum to protect the lower paid, and income-tax concessions. The Institute of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS) also argues that 1977/8 should be the last year of stringent curbs on pay rises.

The union executive said in a discussion paper sent to its branches that a new deal on pay would be part of an agreement between the TUC and the Government "which will also involve the restoration of free collective bargaining with effect from August, 1978, and subject only to the requirement that negotiators should take account of the desirable increase in incomes which could be agreed between the Government, the TUC and the CEC".

As well as tax cuts and percentage increases, the professional civil servants want scope for their negotiators to reach productivity agreements and pay reorganization agreements.

Outstanding fines amounted to a total of £20.6m

Outside the Inner London area, for which figures are not available, fines outstanding in England and Wales, including those for which time for payment had not expired, were £20,577,581, on September 30, 1976.

Home Office, Feb 3
Concord: The net cost to the Government of the Concord, a jet up to December 31, 1976, was £27,270. The cost of development after entry into service was £27m. Production cost was £285m, offset by £119m in receipts.

Industry, Feb 3
Defence, Feb 8

Silver jubilee medal: Some 9,000 members of the Armed Forces are entitled to be awarded medals. Merit, length of service and participation in jubilee ceremonies will be among the criteria.

Defence, Feb 8
Social Services, Feb 9

Death grant: In October, 1976, when the death grant was raised to £30, it represented about one third of the cost of an average funeral. Present funeral costs average £170, of which the death grant represents some 18 per cent.

Social Services, Feb 9

Gestures: There are thought to be between 8,000 and 9,000 households in England and Wales. Almost three quarters are estimated

Steel plan for deal on guillotine vote

By David Leigh
Political Staff

The Liberals, denied two concessions on devolution by the Government, are now apparently planning their hopes on a third. Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said on Saturday that he would not ask his colleagues to vote for a guillotine on the devolution debate unless taxation powers were promised to the Scottish and Welsh assemblies.

Meanwhile, the Conservatives in Scotland are promising a reform of local government. Their main innovation will be the introduction of the new, flexible Scottish policy towards devolution likely to be constructed before the Scottish Conservative conference in May.

The Government, although still short of a majority for the Bill, without which the devolution Bill will almost certainly founder, is unlikely to respond to the latest Liberal demand. Ministers are bound to suspect that the Liberals would ask for more if they were offered tax powers. And they say the Liberals have not presented any workable scheme of their own.

Furthermore, the Liberals are unlikely to be able to deliver 13 votes for a guillotine, even if a deal were struck at this late hour. At least three Liberals would probably defy their leaders.

Speaking in Peeblesshire on Saturday, Mr Steel said the Government had rejected proportional representation and cuts in the number of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster. They had made the concession of a referendum only to appease anti-devolutionists, Mr Steel said.

"Taxation is now the key to progress on the Bill. Without the promise of these powers I see little point in asking my colleagues to cut off what little chance may remain of making sense of this Bill by voting for the guillotine."

But the Government seems to have lost interest in horse-trading with the Liberals. Topics such as numbers of Tory pro-devolutionists might be induced to abstain on a guillotine vote have also faded. The fate of the Bill hangs on the decisions of twenty or so possible Labour rebels whose names have been given to the Prime Minister.

With total support from its own, the likelihood is that the Government would win a guillotine vote with a majority of about 50, thanks to 14 nationalists and perhaps one or two Tory abstainers. Unable to count on the Liberals and assured of opposition from the Ulster Unionists, the Government also faces opposition from about a dozen determined Labour rebels.

They could cut its majority to about six. Somehow, the Prime Minister has to prevent more MPs abstaining by voting against the motion.

A hint was given of his most probable tactic by Mr Rogers, Secretary of State for Transport, on Friday. If the Bill was lost the Government would fall, he said. It is undoubtedly true that the Scottish Nationalists would lose all incentive to sustain the Government once the Bill was lost.

Another union leader to speak in favour of a continued pay policy was Mr Tom Jackson, leader of the Union of Post Office Workers. "Free collective bargaining means what it says," he said. "It means the weakest going to the wall and the strongest to the top — referendum or not."

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ME NEWS

lour bar in Tory bs condemned Mrs Thatcher

George Clark
Correspondent

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mination against
people in Conservative
is condemned by Mrs
when she answered
on party policy dur-
final session of the
Conservatives' annual
ce in Eastbourne
ad been told by Mr
Sawdon, aged 27, ve
Conservative par-
candidate for
South-east: "many of
inner city areas are
at the members of the
community are will-
in and help the party
but, we find diffi-
we are not allowed
them into Conservative
will you do, as leader
try to ensure that this
it discrimination is
is given when she
replied: "We have a
of the immigrant
working with us in
constituencies, where
among the most
and active members. I
best way, always, in
ters, to have a quiet
those who are run-
Conservative clubs."

romped groans from
the audience, taken aback. Mrs
said: "Look, what
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Mrs Thatcher, with a Valentine card given her by the Weston-super-Mare branch, leaving the Young Conservatives' conference yesterday.

position would clearly be a recipe for racial violence, an open invitation to drive people from their homes."

During the question session she was asked for an assurance that a Conservative government would not return to the pseudo-socialist policies followed by the last Tory Administration. Mrs Thatcher said that no Conservative government in the postwar period had referred to the party's attitude to immigrants.

Then, after a delegate had asked the leadership to make it clear that it would not tolerate "the blatant discrimination" practised in some Conservative clubs,

Mr Whitelaw said that local organizations, trade unions, political parties, clubs and public houses had a clear responsibility to demonstrate unambiguously their readiness to welcome everyone regardless of the colour of their skin.

He rejected the idea of compulsory repatriation. "This degrading and disgraceful pro-

private sector, and many jobs have been lost through this which have not been replaced by any of the finance pumped into the public sector."

At the conference, the best attended for many years, the Young Conservatives seemed to have moved to the right on some issues, such as economic policy and the trade unions, but there is obviously still a strong undercurrent of support for Mr Heath and the type of policies he followed.

Mr Thatcher got a rousing reception yesterday, but the two ovations given to Mr Michael Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on the environment, on Saturday, for his exposition of Conservative aims, demonstrated his greater popularity.

Another question showed that 50 per cent of the delegates in the poll thought immigrants should be given incentives to return to their countries of origin, and 37 per cent were opposed.

Sir Geoffrey fails to stop pay pact motion

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor, tried to detach his audience from a motion calling for the abolition of price controls and return to free collective bargaining when he spoke at the Young Conservatives' annual conference at Eastbourne at the weekend. But it was carried by a big majority.

The electors would trust the party more, Sir Geoffrey said, if it did not go into a general election promising simple solutions and then finding that it had to make U-turns.

"People will trust us more if we less often imply that we have got easy, miraculous cures to our problems," he said. "If we say that we must see that it will take time to beat inflation and we should not instantly abandon any weapon that may be necessary in that task."

He thought that tackling price controls might be easier because the present price code was a nonsense. "But I would not wish this conference, by calling for an instant return to free collective bargaining, to give workers the impression that there is room for them to help themselves to still more confetti money which does not exist."

The control of the money supply was of fundamental importance to the conquering of inflation and a Conservative government would seek to get an understanding with the trade union leaders and the nation that the only pay improvements justifiable were those earned by better skill and harder work.

Sir Keith Joseph, party spokesman with responsibility for policy and research, was asked whether he supported the incomes policy followed by the Heath government when he was a minister.

I thought it right at the time. I think now it was wrong," he said. "Incomes policy, price control, price control, dividend control, are all not only ineffective but actually damaging."

Mr Simon Marshall, vice-chairman of the area group, said it showed that although there was still much support among Young Conservatives for Mr Heath, Mr Heseltine was not their golden boy.

Another question showed that

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the best wines at competitive prices—we remain
one of the few merchants dealing in quality,
personal service and direct van deliveries.

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F.1 50 doz botts 1970 CH. LABARDE, Cotes de Bourg Softer-ready now	£24.00
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F.3 25 doz botts. 1971 CH. GRAZILLON, St Estephe 2nd wine of Cos d'Estournel	£28.00
F.4 20 doz botts. 1964 CH. CADET -PIOLA, St Estephe 2nd wine of Cos d'Estournel	£36.00
F.5 24 doz botts. 1970 CH. MEYNEN, St Estephe	£36.00
F.6 60 doz botts. 1966 CH. MEYNEN, St Estephe	£36.00
F.7 30 doz botts. 1968 CH. LAGRANGE, St Julien Now a rare vintage—Excellent style.	£46.00
F.8 10 doz botts. 1972 CH. MARGAUX	£66.00

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F.9 50 doz botts 1971 HAUTES COTES de BEAUNE, Bouchard Pere	£24.00
F.10 70 doz botts. 1975 Generous, most pleasing style from Burgundy's great vintage. London bottled.	£24.00
F.11 10 doz Mags 1973 VILLAGES, Per 6	£32.00
F.12 24 doz botts. 1970 Tolot & Voarick.	£36.00
F.13 20 doz botts. 1972 BEAUNE GREVES, Thorin	£36.00
F.14 40 doz botts. 1973 BEAUNE TEURONS, Bouchard Pere	£36.00
F.15 25 doz botts. 1974 CHASSAGNE MONTRACHET, Domaine Fleurot.	£36.00
F.16 13 doz botts. 1968 NUITS ST GEORGES, "Les Perriots", Mugneret	£36.00
F.17 50 doz botts. 1974 GEVREY CHAMBERTIN, Veuve Roblot	£40.00
	Fine—highly concentrated.

WHITE BURGUNDY—All French Bottled.

F.18 40 doz botts. 1975 MACON BLANC, Layton	£20.00
F.19 40 doz hives. 1975 MACON BLANC, Layton	£20.00
F.20 70 doz botts. 1975 GRAND BLANC de LAMBLIN & CHABLIS	£21.00
	<i>L. Lamblin is a leading Chablis grower. His wines from the region is excellent.</i>
F.21 30 doz botts. 1973 POUILLY VINZELLES, Bouchard Pere	£24.00
F.22 50 doz botts. 1975 BEAUJOLAIS BLANC "Ch de Chabire"	£30.00
	<i>Fine wine ever tasted from this appellation. Shipped from Marcel Arnoux.</i>
F.23 20 doz botts. 1972 CORTON CHARLEMAGNE, Matray	£54.00

CHAMPAGNE

F.24 75 doz botts. N.V. CANARD DUCHENE, Brut	£41.00
F.25 50 doz botts. N.V. TAITTINGER, Brut ..	£46.00

VINTAGE PORT

F.26 25 doz botts. 1970 FERREIRA OFLETT "BOA VISTA"	£37.00
F.27 100 doz botts. 1972 Ideal for laying down as Offley always ship excellent small vintages.	£37.00
F.28 17 doz botts 1955 GONZALEZ	£70.00

RHONE—French Bottled

F.29 50 doz botts. 1975 COTES du RHONE, Layton	£17.00
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SPECIAL SPANISH

F.30 90 doz botts. 1974 BOTTLED IN SPAIN RIBERA DEL DUERO	£17.20
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WHITE BORDEAUX—Bordeaux/Chateau Bottled

F.31 80 doz botts. GRAVES, Geo. Audy	£16.00
F.32 50 doz botts. 1975 CH. JOURDAN, Demi-Sec	£19.00

ALSACE

F.33 50 doz botts. 1975 DOMAINE HUMBRECHT, Vin d'Alsace	£18.00
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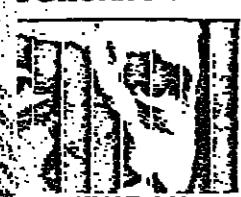
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Lucky omen of Year of the Snake

Chinese look forward to period of relaxation

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Feb 13

The Chinese lunar New Year, which falls on Friday, will be of particular significance in the People's Republic. Known officially as the spring festival nowadays, it is the main holiday of the year for most people. It is reported that the new leadership is planning to make it a time of relaxation and enjoyment.

This is the "year of the snake" in the lunar calendar, an although zodiacal superstition is disregarded in China today, the idea persists that the snake is a fundamentally beneficial creature, if only because it can be eaten and used to make medicine.

Last year—the year of the dragon—lived up to its necromantic reputation by starting with great difficulties and ending in great triumph, at least as far as the present leaders are concerned. Though the reality of such superstitions can be discounted, the real effect they have on people's thinking and behaviour can not.

Because of the snake's medicinal and nutritional value, it is regarded as a symbol of restoration and recovery, which is exactly how the leaders, and probably the masses, of the Chinese people see the coming year. After more than a decade of subjection to the rigours of the policies ascribed to Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow and her associates in the so-called "gang of four", they are looking forward to a period of creativity, relaxation and rethinking.

Cold Store many unionists, students, of opposition parties were arrested for their disagreement proposed terms under taping was to merge Federation with Singapore left the suddenly in 1965. Singapore Government is holding some 60 women without trial, including Mr Ho, the. The Government these detainees are of, or sympathize organizations of the communist Party of

Singapore security Government's allegations cannot be held by executive a advisory board detention orders but it appears that due is boycotted by unless because they another manifestation of the machine has, in fact, been by the Government after he made application for a *deas corpus*, and was by the Chief Justice found that his deten- was technically

But he was imme- arrested, and served w detention order. ten he has remained at the Moon Crescent special wing of prison for political

d visit to

or

aid talks

Feb 13.—President Estanga flew into his wife today on visit to Mali. welcome at the air- resident and Colonel Saïd, the head of Iali, were driven to palace for their first

Giscard d'Estaing y pledged continued to Mali and has said will discuss with aroë the renewal of Franco-Malian mon- ments under which the franc zone member.—Agence

to peace by OAU

ab 13.—An Organiza- African Unity (OAU) will visit the Com- alagasy capital later to try to reduce the between the neighbour- Ocean island repub- Abdallah Mouzouir, Foreign Minister, yesterday.

Ethiopia's new leader to expand the Army

Addis Ababa, Feb 13.—Ethiopia is to increase the size of its army and equip it with better weapons. Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the new chairman of the ruling military council, told graduates of the military training centre in Holleta yesterday.

Colonel Mengistu became undisputed leader 10 days ago after the abortive coup which led to the execution of General Teferi Berehe, the head of state, and six others.

In his speech yesterday he accused the Ethiopian Dem-

ocratic Union, the Eritrean Liberation Front, and the Ethiopian Revolutionary Party of "plotting against our revolution and unity" and of being in league with "reactionary rulers" in neighbouring countries under the patronage of imperialism".

Two days ago Lieutenant Colonel Atanu Abate, vice-chairman of the military council, announced that in future Ethiopia would turn to socialist countries for its arms purchases.—Agence France-Presse.

Bhutto election confirmed by commission

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Feb 13

The Pakistani election commission has declared Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, reelected unopposed to the National Assembly.

It rejected a petition from Mr Jan Muhammad Abbasi who alleged that he had been illegally detained for two days and that election officials had denied him the opportunity to lodge his nomination papers.

But despite the interest of both sides to continue the dialogue, neither side has actually paid out money for planned projects and no binding commitments have so far been made.—Reuter.

o-Arab session fails to live differences

Feb 13.—A session of Arab dialogue ended today yielding only results and failed to differences between countries and the economic issues and tinian.

Conflicts between the Arab and the Nine emerged 13-page communiqué day after an all-night EC team, led by Mr Faber, an Under at the Foreign refused to meet Arab to recognize formally Palestine Liberation, although it was in the presence of PLO

members in the Arab delega- tion.

Conference sources said that the Arabs were keen to continue the "Euro-Arab dialogue" as an opportunity to go on prodding the EEC on the Palestine issue.

The Community is ready to continue the dialogue for largely economic reasons.

It wants to create closer economic ties with the Arabs so that it becomes in their own interests to maintain oil supplies to the EEC.

But despite the interest of both sides to continue the dialogue, neither side has actually paid out money for planned projects and no binding commitments have so far been made.—Reuter.

Australian bush fires kill five

Jane, Feb 13.—Bush three Australian states weekend have killed 300,000 acres and wiped out 1.5 million sheep and cattle.

In Victoria, South and Tasmania burnt almost 300,000 acres land, destroying up to trees and injuring 17. The worst hit state was where the fires were for eight years.

Over 1,000 homes, the state declared parts of Victoria disaster area after he Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, had blackened countryside

around Creswick, 80 miles north-west of Melbourne.

In the small town of Streatham only nine buildings were left standing after flames swept through 24 other buildings. The blaze reached the town so quickly that women ran from their homes and lay in the main street covered with wet blankets while flames leaped from house to house.

Most of Streatham's men were away fighting other fires in some of Australia's richest pasture land.

The fires started yesterday morning near the South Australian border and swept eastwards towards Melbourne.

THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 14 1977

A Times Profile

Yehudi Menuhin

A life of passionate moderation at the centre of the world



Supreme musical artist and man of international compassion, Yehudi Menuhin maintains his principal art, by choice, in an exquisite Georgian house atop Highgate Hill. Born an American of Russian Jewish parentage, at home in every corner of the world enthralled with his genius, he has, at the beginning of his seventh decade, a flattering appraisal of Britain in her years of travail:

"I feel and have felt ever since I first set foot in England with my father in 1929 that I was among the most civilized people I know. There is a flexibility, a margin of tolerance, a margin still of readiness to listen and to take in, which is I am afraid is eroded now, but nonetheless is still very strong."

"I love continuity, I hate revolutions. I love the transfiguration of what we have inherited in new forms without losing the spirit of the old. I love seeing the process of what was at one time culture become ritual and a form. I love to see a beast become human. That is the difference between the original sword becoming the ceremonial sword, the original sceptre becoming the ceremonial sceptre. I love the system of constitutional monarchy."

"People who malign the British climate are absolutely wrong, because this is the most moderate of climates, with neither extremes, excessive cold or hot or dry or wet or wind or no wind. There is a tremendous variety within a range of moderation. The subtlety of differences is one that appeals to, I believe, an artistic and a humane attitude to life—the infinite shades of green, the infinite play of light, of clouds, of horizon, the infinite variety of human beings."

"All of the Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, the Norse, the ancient Druids—this is a Catholic-Protestant-Jewish-Pakistani country, and now African—everything is coming here, only in such quantity that it is sometimes diluting these qualities, which can, like every liquid, only absorb a certain amount of, how shall I say, extraneous elements. So long as it absorbs, so long as the Africans come and go to Oxford and Cambridge and go back the better people to their lands, better able to govern to understand their peoples and to bring them a certain breadth of vision, that is wonderful."

"I strongly believe that we must recognize what the qualities of Britain are, protect them, not only with conviction but with awareness, of knowing what it is we are protecting. Not just vaguely saying this is a good way of life because we can buy a washing machine or because we can buy as many sweets to rot our teeth and then have them paid for by the state and collect as much pollution as we want because it doesn't matter if we do have cancer. That is the wrong interpretation of this way of life, but in every way this country represents for me that spectrum of moderation on either side of a middle road of understanding of both sides, compromise."

"Geographically Britain is in the centre of the world. It is Europe, it is America, it is the new world and the old. It is the centre of an English-speaking commonwealth of nations, which I wished would include the United States. In fact I think the best thing the United States could have done to celebrate the Bicentennial was to recognize the Queen and to create a larger English-speaking Commonwealth. And it's part of the European Community."

"If I want to go to New York or to Bombay or to anywhere else, whether South America or Africa, this is far more central than anything else. Not that I am uprooted in America or for that matter France, where I feel completely at home and where they welcome me much like the British are kind enough to do. That is the work of a maniac."

"That is a very privileged position. It's a wonderful thing to be able to stand up in Moscow and say 'my parents are Russian'. I feel I can speak as one who understands them and would like to belong if I were accepted, whether it is in Israel or America. I can do it in America well, but there is something about London and England and Britain which claims my unswerving loyalty."

"What do his acute sensibilities tell him about our present malaise? "This country is overwhelmingly against any form of extreme rule, but it needs and must meet the extremes with a conviction which is equal to the sum of both extremes in the middle, and that is where it is lacking. You must have what I would call passionate moderation. We must have an absolutely invincible dedication to what we know are the things we must protect in defence of this land against any kind of subversion."

"We know that when a tree is felled or dies, it's not only the tree itself that may be weak but that it's immediately invaded by countless micro-organisms and worms which hasten the process of decomposition. I am afraid that many people, many powers are looking upon Britain now with the same kind of greedy eye to hasten the dissolution of a very great civilization, which is great quite independently of whether it dominates Africa, India, Australia. That it does no longer. We live in a new world."

"Even though we live in a more fluid society we do need a form of fluid structure whereby we could recognize that every type of job is essential, whether we are streetcleaners, dustmen, whatever they may be called, officers of hygiene, perhaps, or whether we are violinists, we are all contributing something."

"I don't think it would be a bad idea if from time to time we took out just one face, a mouth, for instance, another job. I am suggesting to go down in coining one of these days somewhere just to see what it feels like. I wouldn't mind joining the dustmen on a day's routine, because I would get to know their thoughts, their lives, what their difficulties are, and they would get to know mine."

"I think a period of national service would be a very good thing, which would include not only the armed services but every form of service, whether we send people to help the Turks in finding relief for the earthquake victims—especially as we know the Turks don't look after the Kurds very well. We might look after the Kurds better than the Turks. These are deep kind of quiet manual routines and satisfaction which I thoroughly enjoy."

"His musical activities have for years covered a broad spectrum. He was for

of eight given responsibility which it can cope with, inspiration and tasks which may require a really long working day between the music and the theory, and the singing, and writing—these children were preparing this big play, preparing their school concerts and preparing their A and O levels, all at the same time, a working day of perhaps 12 hours or more, coping with it superbly and not feeling driven at all, because it's what they want to do, and at the same time relaxing, playing and having plenty of sport and everything else."

"The paradox of our education is that we are keeping children ever longer at school under the pretence of giving them more and more education. We have in fact continually lowered their sense of responsibility, the demands, intellectual, emotional, moral, spiritual, aesthetic, made upon them, and lowered our standards."

Yehudi Menuhin has not only placed the world in the debt of his artistry, but over the decades has committed his compassion and conscience to healing its divisions—playing at benefit concerts for both Palestinian and Jew, visiting post-Nazi Germany even as the war ended and then building bridges on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Is he encouraged by any results he has achieved?

"No, but it doesn't prevent my wanting to continue. I think again this is an example of end products versus times and methods and roles. We all do what we can. The world is in a sadder state than it was when I started doing this. I don't really take responsibility for having worsened the world, nor can I take any credit for having improved it."

"What I can say is that there have been extraordinary moments of communion with my audience, as at Berlin, when I played with Benjamin Britten, not even after the war Germany had stopped. Remarkable audiences at Berlin and Paris. Remarkable moments of reunion with Moscow audience, when their response, and my music meant that we understood each other."

"That was in fact an assertion of something which was independent of beatleness and crude methods of repression and suppression in that it evoked a response. I mean by that that I feel on the same wavelength as men I admire and respect, like Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn."

"With the complexities that have been introduced into composition it was more and more necessary to make up for the loss of one style and the trust that would exist among all European artists, say, in the eighteenth century. Then the language was so fairly known, whether it was Italian or French or German, to the different composers and performers so that I didn't have to write everything in. The conventions were observed and the liberties taken were within a given style."

"There has been a continuous line of great musicians who were both Liszt and Chopin—Bartók was a wonderful pianist. Today again Bernstein and Previn and quite a few of the great conductors are composing. But I was born in San Francisco to Russian Jewish parents and directly became a violinist. The whole background was not one geared or attuned to, how shall I say, to introspection of a creative, composing nature, stone with a desire to come into contact with music notes and some ink. Neither is that nor to improvisation, which is the other aspect of musical creation."

"Within certain limits we have to accept that we are walking a tightrope. We have to accept that convictions are not absolute, neither is the law, nor our moral judgment, nor anything really, but what is it that we really need to live by? Well, more than anything else it's sympathy and compassion for others and trust—trust, in what is pragmatically provable, not only analytically but theoretically provable, and that's why I love the English, because they have a pragmatic and intuitive approach to their convictions and their actions."

"This idea that we can in fact corner and dominate and triumph and hold in our hands peace or happiness as a tangible object which we own and which we can share or sell to others and can be negotiated for—that is something which obviously isn't true. Too often we concentrate on end products instead of on the needs. We had better make up our mind to make the best of the road. That is where so many civilizations have gone astray, and one particularly now in this, dealing in contradictions and uses and hopes and wishes, like peace and liberty, freedom as if they were tangible, negotiable substances. Someone is for peace and someone is against peace and we'd better see how we can get hold of peace and corner it and that is nonsense. All we can do is to work patiently towards a goal of happiness or peace, but it is not for us to corner it."

"Has the sheer physical and manual perfection required by his art become in any way a burden? "No, in fact it has become lighter over the years. Now I am merely, how shall I say it, fighting the wrong word, but trying to hold my own against the inevitable accretion of years. That is something which one cannot do a great deal about, whether it is the growing shortage of grey cells in the brain or an atrophy of some other kind, or whatever age may bring about."

"Otherwise I am much more settled and enjoy the manual work, which is not a chore because it is not only routine, it is a fresh rediscovery every day of the prospect of reeducation, of learning, of discovering delightful, delicious little bits of coordination between a particular joint of the finger and another part of the anatomy, matters of balance. That part is a very comforting, quiet, reassuring process, quite different from an exposure element or the interpretative, which is perfectly possible."

"This is like the ideal kind of housewife's maintenance and cleaning. There is satisfaction in dusting a beautiful piece of furniture and polishing it and seeing to the woodwork. I love wood, the woodwork in this house. I have it waxed every three or four years. I love the feel of the violin and I always keep the strings and the fingerboard immaculately clean. I love that heavenly varnish that Stradivarius used, or Guarnerius which is gleaming like the stained glass windows of Chartres Cathedral. This is a deep kind of quiet manual routine and satisfaction which I thoroughly enjoy."

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of eight given responsibility which it can cope with, inspiration and tasks which may require a really long working day between the music and the theory, and the singing, and writing—these children were preparing this big play, preparing their school concerts and preparing their A and O levels, all at the same time, a working day of perhaps 12 hours or more, coping with it superbly and not feeling driven at all, because it's what they want to do, and at the same time relaxing, playing and having plenty of sport and everything else."

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"That is the extraordinary paradox, that it is these very regimes that produce the greatest men, because of the pressure, because of the courage it requires to be as certain of great human conceptions. It is easy enough for me to speak as I am speaking to you now here. I don't have to be very great or very courageous or very noble, it's perfectly normal and there are many people doing it here. I am only reiterating principles and convictions which are shared here by thousands of people who are saying virtually the same thing."

"But if I were speaking this way in Russia, in Brazil, presumably in Iraq or Iran, in any number of countries, not in Holland, not in England, not in America, not in Canada—that's where we must draw the great line. We must realize that this business of self-deprecating our civilization is nonsense because there is a difference in kind, the difference in degree is so enormous."

"As long as we can speak like we are speaking now we have a civilization that is a very high one and worth protecting. To speak like I am doing now in Moscow would require a person who was prepared for the secret police to knock at his door in the middle of the night and drag him off

SPORT

Athletics

British individuals may succeed where team failsBy Cliff Temple
Athletics Correspondent

British narrowly lost the men's international athletics meet against Spain, by 61 points to 58, at San Sebastian on Saturday evening. But a number of British athletes still look capable of winning medals at the European indoor championships in this same arena next month.

One is Geoffrey Capes, who totally dominated the shot on Saturday, despite a lack of serious opposition, throwing 67ft 7in. He could find that anything in the range of 68ft will be enough to retain his European title. Another is the 400-metre sprinter, Glen Cohen, whose rolling and apparently lazy action makes him look as if he is never really trying. He and Capes shared the distinction of being the only British male athletes to win their events in both the match against Italy at Genoa on Wednesday, and then at San Sebastian.

Cohen, from Wolverhampton and Elstree AC, already this year has beaten his speed by equaling the United Kingdom indoor 200 metres record of 22sec. He gained his experience of boards from years of training and racing at Costord. Although his winning 400-metre times last weekend, under 48sec, may not sound exciting in outdoor terms, we have to remember the difficulties of the events indoors. Last year the European indoor title was won in 47.8sec.

In the 3,000 metres, Tony Smedley, from a fine line-up of the season, 7min 57.9sec, but still lost narrowly to Fernando Cerrada, of Spain. Cerrada is the man Smedley will have to watch closely in the European championships, because in the longer races the climactic excitement is worth a second or two to any home nation athlete.

Britain won all four of the non-



Cohen: a winning style that appears lazy.

scoring women's events held in conjunction with the match, and Mary Stewart again improved her indoor best mark for 300 metres. Her time of 2min 4.66sec was fractionally faster than her victory in Genoa on Wednesday.

In next Saturday's international match against West Germany at Dortmund, which will be toughest of the four planned this month, Miss Stewart moves up to her better distance, 1,500 metres. Her place at 800 metres is taken by the new Commonwealth record holder, Karen Jones, of Colerain. Both women could come away from that meeting with new records.

San Sebastian results

Men		60 METRES HURDLES		100 METRES		1500 METRES		200 METRES		3000 METRES		400 METRES		5000 METRES		7000 METRES		800 METRES		10000 METRES		15000 METRES	
J. Williams	1. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18. 20. 22. 24. 26. 28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50. 52. 54. 56. 58. 60. 62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80. 82. 84. 86. 88. 90. 92. 94. 96. 98. 100. 102. 104. 106. 108. 110. 112. 114. 116. 118. 120. 122. 124. 126. 128. 130. 132. 134. 136. 138. 140. 142. 144. 146. 148. 150. 152. 154. 156. 158. 160. 162. 164. 166. 168. 170. 172. 174. 176. 178. 180. 182. 184. 186. 188. 190. 192. 194. 196. 198. 200. 202. 204. 206. 208. 210. 212. 214. 216. 218. 220. 222. 224. 226. 228. 230. 232. 234. 236. 238. 240. 242. 244. 246. 248. 250. 252. 254. 256. 258. 260. 262. 264. 266. 268. 270. 272. 274. 276. 278. 280. 282. 284. 286. 288. 290. 292. 294. 296. 298. 300. 302. 304. 306. 308. 310. 312. 314. 316. 318. 320. 322. 324. 326. 328. 330. 332. 334. 336. 338. 340. 342. 344. 346. 348. 350. 352. 354. 356. 358. 360. 362. 364. 366. 368. 370. 372. 374. 376. 378. 380. 382. 384. 386. 388. 390. 392. 394. 396. 398. 400. 402. 404. 406. 408. 410. 412. 414. 416. 418. 420. 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1848. 1850. 1852. 1854. 1856. 1858. 1860. 1862. 1864. 1866. 1868. 1870. 1872. 1874. 1876. 1878. 1880. 1882. 1884. 1886. 1888. 1890. 1892. 1894. 1896. 1898. 1900. 1902. 1904. 1906. 1908. 1910. 1912. 1914. 1916. 1918. 1920. 1922. 1924. 1926. 1928. 1930. 1932. 1934. 1936. 1938. 1940. 1942. 1944. 1946. 1948. 1950. 1952. 1954. 1956. 1958. 1960. 1962. 1964. 1966. 1968. 1970. 1972. 1974. 1976. 1978. 1980. 1982. 1984. 1986. 1988. 1990. 1992. 1994. 1996. 1998. 2000. 2002. 2004. 2006. 2008. 2010. 2012. 2014. 2016. 2018. 2020. 2022. 2024. 2026. 2028. 2030. 2032. 2034. 2036. 2038. 2040. 2042. 2044. 2046. 2048. 2050. 2052. 2054. 2056. 2058. 2060. 2062. 2064. 2066. 2068. 2070. 2072. 2074. 2076. 2078. 2080. 2082. 2084. 2086. 2088. 2090. 2092. 2094. 2096. 2098. 2100. 2102. 2104. 2106. 2108. 2110. 2112. 2114. 2116. 2118. 2120. 2122. 2124. 2126. 2128. 2130. 2132. 2134. 2136. 2138. 2140. 2142. 2144. 2146. 2148. 2150. 2152. 2154. 2156. 2158. 2160. 2162. 2164. 2166. 2168. 2170. 2172. 2174. 2176. 2178. 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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
**THE MANCHESTER
SHIP CANAL COMPANY**
MEETING of the MANCHESTER
SHIP CANAL COMPANY will be held in the LESSER FREE
HALL, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER on Monday, the
20th day of FEBRUARY 1977 at noon for the transaction of the
Ordinary business of the Company.

Dated this 14th day of February 1977.
R. A. H. COLLING, Secretary.
Ship Canal House,
King Street,
Manchester M2 4WX.

LEGAL NOTICES
JOHN HEDLEY-LEWIS, DECEDENT
Deceased in the Trustee Act 1925.
All persons having any claim
against the estate of JOHN
HEDLEY-LEWIS, late of Birch Lane,
Carry, Cheshire, deceased on
December 1976, and whose execu-
tors are Mr. S. Hedley-Lewis and
Mr. C. R. Hedley-Lewis, are required
to give notice to the executors on or
before the 1st day of April 1977, of
any claim which they may have
against the Estate. The particulars
of the Estate will be distributed
among the executors on or before
the 1st day of April 1977.

Dated this 3rd February 1977.
ANDREW HEDLEY-LEWIS,
Esq., 100 Grosvenor Road, Cambridge
CB3 9RS.
Accountants to the said
executors.

The Times
Special Reports

All the subject matter
on all the
subjects that matter.



The Lombard Street offices that are at the heart of Royal Insurance's development plan.

A new purpose-built develop-
ment for a company that wants
the prestige and advantages of
a headquarters building in the
City. In the past week Legal
and General have put on the
market St. Mary's Court, St
Mary Axe, EC3.

The 15,000 sq ft building is
being offered for letting at a
rental of £1m. The develop-
ment consists of two connected
blocks built around an open
courtyard which could be used
for car parking. The exterior has
been finished in polished
stone and the windows have
tinted glass for solar control.

There are two main
entrances, each finished with
polished marble walls and
floors. One block faces Lower
Thames Street and has 51,000
sq ft of eight floors, and the
other faces St. Dunstan's Lane
with 34,000 sq ft on six floors.

Richard Ellis, the letting
agents, note that the develop-
ment is near the commodity
markets and point out the
proximity of five Underground
and main railway stations. The
offices are carpeted and the
building is air-conditioned
throughout.

Not far away, Royal Insur-
ance are about to start big
alterations and partial re-
development of offices in the
heart of the City. The site
faces the apex of the triangular
area at the junction of
Corporation and Lombard Street
overlooking the Royal Exchange.

Four separate buildings are
involved; they comprise 1, 11
and 12 Corporation, 78 and 80
Lombard Street. Three of
the buildings intercommunicate
but 79 is separate. No I Corp-
hill is listed building and
will be preserved, but the
others are to be rebuilt in a
modern style.

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involved; they comprise 1, 11
and 12 Corporation, 78 and 80
Lombard Street. Three of
the buildings intercommunicate
but 79 is separate. No I Corp-
hill is listed building and
will be preserved, but the
others are to be rebuilt in a
modern style.

Further afield, Goldstein
and Edwin Hill and
Partners announce a new office
development in Ilford, Essex.
Valentine House offers 5,500
sq ft of space in good com-
munications, shopping and
leisure areas. The amenities
include gas-fired central
heating, double glazing and
car parking.

In warehousing, Grand
Metropolitan Pension Fund
has purchased a new factory
and warehouse investment in
Stafford Road, Croydon, close
to Purley Way. The property,
which comprises 19,000 sq ft, is
let to Canon Copiers (UK) Ltd
on a 25-year lease commen-
cing in April 1978.

The property was bought for
about £350,000 and Barrett

New City prestige offices

Baker and Co of London acted
for the Huntingdon Group, of
Hitchin, Hertfordshire, an-

nounced last year, that work
had started on the construc-
tion of two warehouses on the
group's development at New
Canterbury, Hertfordshire. Now
the group have announced that
the investment, which totals

14,000 sq ft pre-let to Intel
Connectors and Schlegel
Engineering (UK), has been
sold for more than £1m to
a new client of Healey
and Baker.

The original planning permis-
sion was given in 1969, more
than 15 warehouses and fac-
tories have been constructed
on the site.

The development of the
Crown industrial estate, in
Willesden Lane, Coventry, pre-
viously owned by the Greaves
Organization, is going ahead
after the decision of Singer
Friedlander, the merchant
bankers, to start work on
several buildings in one of the
development. The 40-acre site,
which adjoins the recently
completed Brandon Road in-
dustrial estate, has been
levelled since the original plan-
ning brief of two years ago.

The office is in MEC's
Manufacturing Centre in Brussels
and is now more than 90 per cent
let. Some 220,000 sq ft of the
350,000 sq ft is let and principal
tenants include the Post
Office, Sheraton Management
Corporation, ITT Reinzor,
Fidelity Insurance and Aer Lingus.

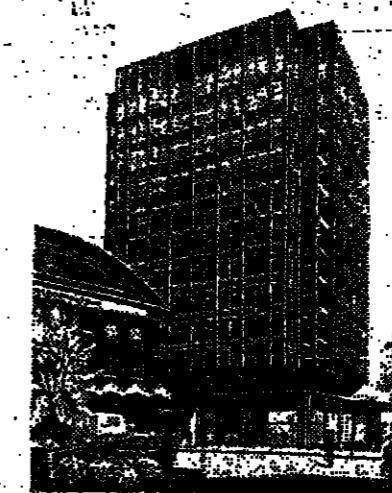
The latest letting is to Blue-
bell Europe, a subsidiary of
the American Bluebell Group,
which has leased 60,000 sq ft
on four floors to establish its
general European headquarters
in Coventry. London Wootton, who
are the agents, have been retained
by Bluebell as project managers
to carry out alterations for a staff of 150.

By a Staff Reporter

NEW AIR-COITIONED OFFICE BUILDING
ADJOINING FENCHURCH STREET (B.R.) STATION

APPROX NET 62,000 SQ.FT. TO LET

London House
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- OFFICES ARRANGED ON 10 IDENTICAL FLOORS.
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- 9 PARKING SPACES.
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West Midlands: Birmingham
Tel: 021-632 0111

South West: Tel: Plymouth 21891
(STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071
(STD code 0272)

London & South East:
London, tel: 01-603 2060 Ext 122
Eastern Region:
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to 300%.

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To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.

Please send me full details of the benefits in the Areas for Expansion and
list of factories available.

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Position in Company _____

Company _____

Nature of Business _____

Address _____

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
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Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2
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ROYAL BALLET
Sect. 2.30 p.m. The *Ram* by Sir Peter Hall. Adults £1.50, children £1.00. Book Now.

NATIONAL OPERA
Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2
Tues. 7.30. *Die Walküre* by Wagner.
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Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, W.C.2
Dyly Carte, Tues. 7.30. *Sweeney Todd* & *The Pirates of Penzance*. £1.50. Thurs. 7.30. *La Bohème*.

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Th. Upstairs, 7.30. £1.50. *Emu in Pantoland*.

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CHARLES LINDGREN</p

Nothing seems able to withstand the power of petrodollars

Saudi Arabia: oil is mightier than the sword in the modern Arab world

As a capital city, Riyadh is anything but impressive. Its palaces, citadel-like ministries, modest skyscrapers and monotonous villas and housing estates look as though they rose out of the desert sand on which they are built. The multi-lane highways that snake through the city on their way to nowhere add to the dust-laden bleakness. It even takes the shine off a royal occasion.

However, the fact is that this has become one of the world's power centres. It is from here that Saudi Arabia exerts an ever-growing influence on a scale that, not so long ago, would have been considered impossible. For, endowed with their immense wealth and oil power, their present unrivalled leadership of the Arab world, and a steady stream of diplomatic successes, Saudi Arabia's leaders are beginning to flex their muscles.

None are the days when the Saudis confined themselves to regional containment of Nasser and the Arab revolutionaries or the encroachment of communist influence. That chapter—which ended with Nasser's humiliating defeat in the Six-Day War and then his death—is well behind them. Now Saudi foreign policy is quietly aggressive, reaching beyond the borders of the Middle East and expanding.

These days discussions with senior Saudi officials quickly take an international turn. Will the communists succeed in France or Italy? What is Britain doing to pull herself out of her illness? Why doesn't the industrialized west take serious steps to solve the energy problem? Can't the west realize this time has come for a new economic order? The answers are, forthright and stirring indeed.

"Saudi Arabia has a big role to play in the world—both financially, in the western economies, and as an energy supplier," Shaikh Ahmed Zaid Yamani, the Oil Minister, told me as something of a reminder. "We have huge reserves which are, in themselves, a tremendous source of power. And you must remember that the whole economy of the world will depend for at least 10 to 15 years on what Saudi Arabia will do."

It is that power, which emanates from snowballing reserves in excess of \$35 billion, a monthly surplus income now rising above \$1.8 billion,

and proven oil reserves of 170 billion barrels, that the Saudis are now exercising. And even this is far short of the influence of the petrodollar. For instance, it is said by well qualified sources in Riyadh that Saudi deposits in Switzerland have reached a level that is beginning to alarm the Swiss authorities.

And just as the House of Saud used the sword to conquer the desert wastes to create its kingdom, so has it used its petrodollars to shape the world around it. Now, a decade after its existence was threatened by the surge of Nasserism, Saudi Arabia enjoys a political dominance of the Arab world that even the last Egyptian leader was unable to achieve at the zenith of his populist political career.

But it is a dominance devoid of any occupying force, of consultants, or the heavy hand ubiquitous in the wings. Non-governmental organizations like Egypt and Syria and others who live on the headline need money, and Saudi Arabia is in a position

to give it to them—at a price. And this has been explosion of communist influence, renunciation of "radicalism" and adherence to Saudi Arabia's policy of moderation.

Just how much this has cost the Saudis is the most closely guarded secret in the kingdom. Special allocations for "winning hearts" come from a privy purse over which King Khalid, Prince Fahd and two or three other senior princes have control.

"Search as you may they will never show up in the statistics," said one Saudi close to the court. "For this sort of thing everything can be bypassed. A cheque of seven or eight figures or some other price coincided with the oil price boom."

But the fruits of Saudi Arabia's political investments are all too obvious. Cascading in on the end of the Nasser era and the beginning of Sadat's they encouraged him to do what was thought to be the unthinkable—expel the 20,000 Russian advisers training his armed forces. This marked the begin-

ning of a politico-petrodollar alliance that has endured to this day with Saudi Arabia very definitely the senior partner.

Although cautious in its aid-giving in the days of King Faisal, the October 1973 war changed Saudi policy drastically. By wielding the oil weapon, which he had long declared himself loath to do, King Faisal demonstrated that when it came to evaluating power in real terms in the international arena, Saudi Arabia stood alone among its peers.

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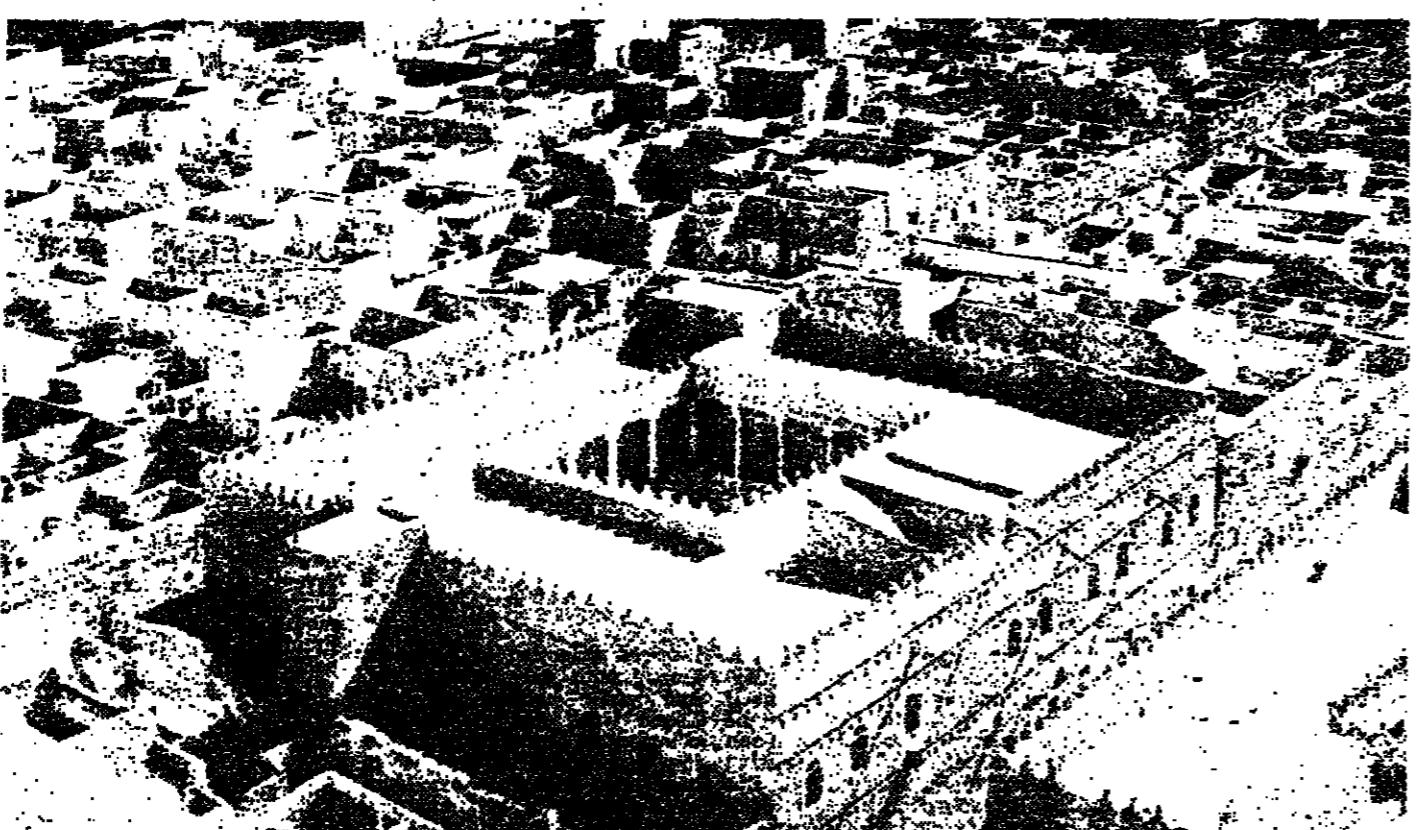
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to give it to them—at a price. And this has been explosion of communist influence, renunciation of "radicalism" and adherence to Saudi Arabia's policy of moderation.

"We believe with great fervour that 1977 can be the year when peace can be achieved in the Middle East," a senior Foreign Ministry official told me. "We have done our best to create the climate to gird our Arab brethren, and most of all we have the Palestinian resistance with us. Now it is up to our American brethren to respond. If they don't and the opportunity is lost, then God help us all."

Clearly, this is where the more international nature of Saudi Power will come into play. Although no one really takes Shaike Yamani's "cheap petrol for peace progress" seriously, it is not because they doubt the Saudi will, but because there is an air of quiet confidence at the higher levels of officialdom here that the United States will not need

intervention. Where Saudi pressure may



The traditional style of central Riyadh conceals the fact that the Saudi capital is a brand new power base.

Eric Moonman

The spoilers are not the only people with voices

The sharp increase in tension between different staff levels in the health, education and social services in recent years has often been the result of communications failure. But in the past 18 months a new factor has been at work. Militant elements have begun to exploit existing difficulties and turned them into confrontations. Discussions about legitimate wage claims, conditions of service, and health and safety at work, have been related to opposition to Government economic policies, negating any chance of compromise and frustrating any possible agreement, usually to the detriment of those the service is designed to help.

Formal machinery for the exchange of views in our social institutions does exist, but is often a long way from being a real sharing of decision-making. And it is doubly ineffective because many groups in authority in our social institutions—university professors, head teachers, top local government officials, for example—have not been trained to cope with pressures from within their work groups. The fact that many of these pressures are destructive or irresponsible does not alter the fact that a strategy for responding to them needs to be worked out.

It begins with learning to distinguish between those in the groups with a constructive interest and the wreckers—those members of student or work groups who are prepared to destroy organizational objectives for political ends. It is

vital that everyone in a position of authority is apprised of the difference, for recognition of these wrecking groups is the first step towards resistance.

The tactics of extremist groups are well researched and defined in politics. At constituency level, in Parliament and in the trade union movement there is much evidence to show that there are people who are prepared to insinuate themselves and their supporters into every kind of organization with a view to taking it over and restricting it on the limited and restrictive lines of the various degrees of extreme leftism.

The media have done a good job in alerting the public to the dangers in these areas, and I believe that the professionals, politicians and trade unionists alike are well equipped to recognize and resist infiltration. But people in other sectors are not. Too many men of great integrity (including some of radical views) are being ignored, and this is largely being ignored.

For example, one London secondary school head has a governing body on which both parent and teacher representatives are Trotskyite. They have agitated to such an extent that the headmaster and the other governors, who include some of the more moderate, have had to take action. The school has a governing body on which both parent and teacher representatives are Trotskyite. They have agitated to such an extent that the headmaster and the other governors, who include some of the more moderate, have had to take action. The school has a

the school have been totally lost sight of.

Examples of these wrecking tactics are also to be found in the health service, where outbreaks of industrial action, often unofficial, have seriously affected the welfare of many patients. Some of the worst hit have been the psychiatric hospitals.

Last year, for example, industrial action led to bans on the admission of new patients, sometimes except for emergencies but in some cases total, in mental hospitals as far apart as Southampton and Middlesbrough. In some instances—St Margaret's, Birmingham, and St Luke's, Middlesbrough—a number of beds had to be closed down altogether before the staff would resume work. And already this year we have had the industrial action in a Surrey psychiatric hospital which has deprived the patients of hot food and clean linen for several days.

I would be one of the first to agree that many of our psychiatric hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed, which was the main complaint made by the strike-taking action. But it is surely not logical and not in the interests of the patients to deprive them of any treatment at all, the problems of the mentally sick are exacerbated not relieved by the withdrawal of existing services; however poor. And there is no way that such action can result in the improvement of services; it certainly does not release more money for them

or increase the number of people willing to take on the difficult job of nursing mental patients. So one is led to ask, what is the motivation of such industrial action?

Another instance concerns the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association, a self-help group established over the past 17 years in East and North London to provide a wide range of psychiatric after-care facilities.

Its work has been integrated into the community services and has received considerable support from the local authorities, with whose social services departments they worked.

Last year a small number of PRA staff, mostly young people gaining social work experience with the association, asked for certain improvements in pay and conditions which, as a small voluntary organization, PRA was unable to meet. But the association did introduce a liaison worker into the team to meet the request for increased communication, and was attempting to meet similar demands. Subsequently these members of the staff joined NUPE, who insisted on sole negotiating rights, which PRA did not feel appropriate, although it did not refuse negotiating rights as such.

The area organizer for NUPE proposed that the issue should be discussed by the Arbitration Service and PRA agreed. But the NUPE organizer then informed PRA that the NUPE members of staff would strike in two days unless sole negotiating rights were agreed. The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

eight staff members involved were informed that since they were not prepared to discuss the matter and intended to absent themselves from work, they would be in breach of contract and dismissed. The dismissals were found by an industrial tribunal not to be unfair.

Following this decision the dismissed staff picketed the day centres, involving patients in the pickets, locking out staff and trying to persuade local authorities to suspend their grants to the association. The bitterness engendered by this action made it impossible to reach any compromise and, as a result, after many efforts to arbitrate by various interested parties in Parliament and outside, it has to be said that the work of PRA has been destroyed. So the many patients who have benefited from this organization's philosophy of community care involving the goodwill and support of the neighbourhood volunteer are thrown back on their own resources, unless the local authorities now take over the services they worked.

They exercise their right of free speech, we do not; they turn out and vote in organization elections, we do not; they volunteer for office, we fight shy of pushing ourselves forward. Unfortunately, moderation appears all too often to be a cover for apathy and indifference.

How do we fight back? The answer is not the authoritarianism of cutting back on free speech, open discussion and the like. That is merely to substitute a right-wing police state for a left-wing one. The answer is to use our freedoms—to encourage discussion and participation, to vote when we are called on to do so, and to ensure that as many people as possible are involved in decision-making and discussion. For the greater the number of people involved, the smaller the proportion of extremists to any kind.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

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GLO-IRISH DISCORD

the conduct of relations between the British and Irish governments is unusually touchy. The Irish Government continues to hammer at the European Court of Human Rights, pursuing its case over rough methods of interrogation in the days of internment in Northern Ireland in 1971. Mr. H. D. McConnell, Minister for Justice, has retaliated last week by criticising Ireland's failure to support the European convention on the suppression of terrorism.

Events provoked irritation in London by Ireland's opposition to the European convention on the suppression of terrorism. The Irish government is justified in calling attention to its general tough-mindedness towards terrorists and to its recently enacted fugitive offenders legislation. The significance of the Irish government's refusal lies elsewhere—in corroboration of a fact which can never be ignored in Anglo-Irish relations: the utterly different historical experience gained from the same events by Catholic Ireland, by Protestant Ulster, and by England.

This difference of historical experience and its capacity on the Irish side especially to be quickened by contemporary events rules out an identity of view even where there is an approximation of policies. It also precludes certain otherwise obvious courses of action, one of which is for an Irish government to hand over to the British courts Irishmen charged with crimes committed in the name of Irish republicanism. For however vicious the crimes and however menacing to constitutional government in all Ireland the Provisional IRA may be, its claim to continuity with Ireland's historically validated nationalist violence is a claim that too many Irishmen would be prepared in a way to grant.

The Irish refusal to sign the

European convention on terrorism hangs on the clause in the convention which requires the extradition of terrorists whose crimes may be politically inspired. This, it is claimed, would run counter to an article of the Irish constitution. It is a dubious contention which, if it really is felt to be an obstacle, could appropriately be referred by the Irish government to the supreme court.

In fact it matters little whether Ireland signs that convention or not: it is generally thought to be a weak instrument permitting too many exceptions and reservations; and the Irish government is justified in calling attention to its general tough-mindedness towards terrorists and to its recently enacted fugitive offenders legislation. The significance of the Irish government's refusal lies elsewhere—in corroboration of a fact which can never be ignored in Anglo-Irish relations: the utterly different historical experience gained from the same events by Catholic Ireland, by Protestant Ulster, and by England.

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The Irish refusal to sign the

W THE JUDGES USE THEIR DISCRETION

On the turn of the judges accused of failing to apply the letter of the law. At the Criminal Court last week he said that it was a pity no young men had been sent to that court for having relations with girls below the age of consent. One of them was discharged and fined £20, which does not sum up in themselves. Earlier in the Appeal Court had dis-

a twenty-one-year-old boy had been sentenced to prison for having relations with a girl of 16. "What is happening?", asked Mrs Mary Whitehouse, is that the age of consent is lowered not by parliamentary decision but by the law itself? "It is certainly one possible reason. Another is that they have decided not to lower the effective age limit as to apply the full of the law only in those here an older person may be involved. It is in those cases that a degree of irresponsibility, if not

worse, may be presumed. An older man having sexual relations with a girl below the age of sixteen should know the emotional damage he is all too likely to inflict. It is also in those cases that deliberate corruption and pressure are liable to be found. That is very different from two young people failing to control their emotions, or even casually indulging their taste for sex.

If the judges are indeed drawing such a distinction between the corruption of the young by older people and the misdeeds of the young with each other that would not be at all unreasonable. The first is a sinister activity against which it is right to mobilise the power of the law. The second is immorality which should not be condoned but which is, as a general rule, not best dealt with by criminal sanctions. Whether or not such penalties would be an effective deterrent in such cases, there can be no doubt that to impose them on otherwise law-abiding young people would quite often have a most damaging effect. The penalty

must take account of the criminal as well as fitting the crime. The police already apply that principle when they decide not infrequently that there is no need to prosecute young people for sexual activities below the permitted age, and one should not complain when the courts also exercise a discretion in dealing with those cases that are brought before them.

But when they exercise their discretion judges should take more care than they did last week not to give the impression of condoning immorality. "I can see you are obviously attractive to young girls," Judge Clarke is reported to have told one young man appearing before him—which might be thought an inappropriate form of congratulation. In the Appeal Court, some reported remarks of Lord Justice Scarman might be taken to imply an indulgent view of the immorality of the offences. These were two fresh instances of a tendency the judiciary has never been able wholly to cure itself of, a tendency to spoil sensible decisions by ill-considered obiter dicta.

There was, however, he argues, "a vital difference between those of us who were associated closely with Sir Harold's personal staff and the permanent civil service and our choice as advisers. That choice is not a safeguard against abuse but if abuse occurs it pins the responsibility upon the elected politician, who must answer for it."

In that passage Mr. Haines was his own first critic, though he will not be the last. He has demonstrated in his book, subjective as it is, the responsibility for the seediness and shoddiness of eight years of exercise of power at Downing Street ought to be pinned upon a Prime Minister who had a genius for assembling around him second-rate and sometimes squabbling aides whom he allowed to think, it seems, to become merely pawns in his game.

There may be a substantial case for purely political advisers at No. 10 and in the antechamber of departmental ministers. Mr. Haines has not advised it. He describes how a Prime Minister, beset with crises, would find it difficult to manage his affairs in a patch up a peace between his sides, and how Sir Harold once even had to be argued out of laying a Labour Party conference in a place which he indulged in an illness is a farce.

Reading that, the ordinary voter may think that political advisers can be more troublesome and distracting than their advice can possibly be worth.

Sir Harold Wilson's judgment of men and women has never been particularly wise, and Mr. Haines' book must be the last, unkindest cut, he has given to Sir Harold. For it destroys Sir Harold's reputation as a Prime Minister, and was intended so to do. As Mr. Haines writes in a concluding paragraph to explain the clean break he meant to ensure: "Even if there was a job to be done there was no Prime Minister to do it." I did not want to do it. I had decided that there were more to the Head of Civil Service himself and more to do than the Head of Civil Service, who last around. I did Sir John succeed single-handed. The Cabinet continued to be less pawns?

The Politics of Power, by Joe Haines, Cape £4.95.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Church remarriage after divorce

From the Bishop of Leicester
Sir, The Bishop of Sheffield and his fellow signatories in their letter about the remarriage of divorced persons in church (February 11) forget a considerable section of Church opinion. It is a fact that three times over, in one way or another, the General Synod has declined to go forward with this proposal, hoping thereby to maintain the value of the marriage vows at their highest possible level.

This latter view may not always hold the field but in the meanwhile this thrice-repeated majority decision is weighty. Most losers in debates find the debits "unatisfactory" but it would be an odd coincidence if procedural accidents had precipitated three similar decisions.

Yours etc,
RONALD LEICESTER,
Bishop's Lodge,
Springfield Road,
Leicester.

From the Rev Norman Healey
Sir, The Bishop of Sheffield and his distinguished Anglican colleagues state today (February 11), regarding those whose first marriage has been dissolved and who wish to remarry in church, that "for them no marriage service is generally available". There are, of course, the non-conformist churches where ministers like myself, after having considered the previous circumstances and the christian intention of the couple concerned, may indeed remarry such people in church.

But, whilst our theological conviction and pastoral concern towards people in this situation means that we shall continue our practice, I am sure that I speak for many of my fellow ministers when I say that we should be much happier if some of the couples concerned did not come to us only because they were denied a service in their local Anglican church. That is why we should also support a change in the attitude of the Church of England to the marriage of divorced persons.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HEALEY, Minister in the
United Reformed Church,
5 Weoley Hill, Birmingham.

Torture in Ulster

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury
Sir, On February 9, the Attorney General on behalf of us all pleaded guilty to allegations that torture was used by the British Government in 1972 upon internees in Ulster.

His Irish counterpart, while conceding that the plea of guilty was helpful, asserted that it did not exonerate the British Government from its duty of prosecuting those responsible for the torture.

Is there no one in public life in this country who is able to admit that the Irish Government is right and that the alleged torturers must stand trial? If for the Attorney General was right to plead guilty on our behalf, then someone must have done the shameful deed. If it is suggested there is no case for the alleged torturers to answer under English law, then it must be for the courts, and not for the British Government, to say so.

A little less copy, please, about the atrocities perpetrated on political prisoners in Russia until we have removed this beam from our own eye.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
February 12

Landing on Rockall

From Dr P. A. Sabine, FRSE

Sir, The landing recorded in Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly's letter (February 7) is one of the few from an open boat, but is not unique. The first authenticated landing was from HMS Endymion (Lt Basil Hall, RN) in 1811, and there was a further landing from HMS Porcupine (Lt G. H. Inskip, RN) in 1862. Specimens of rock survived from both these landings. The Royal Irish Academy mounted a scientific expedition in 1896 in the steamer Granville belonging to the Congested Districts Board, but bad weather prevented a landing.

There were no more attempts until the French explorer, Dr J. B. Charcot, from the research ship Zélée, in 1913 Sub Lt M. T. Slaney, RNVR, swam to the rock from a Carley float and obtained a foothold on the steep, seaweed-girt face but was unable to climb it. Specimens brought back from the annexation by helicopter from HMS Vidal in 1955 finally established the unusual nature of the rock, only partly understood since the French landing, and specimens from the 1956 Cavendish expedition added further knowledge.

Subsequently, there was a further landing from HMS Fecht in 1968 and expeditions in 1971 and 1972 from the RFA Endurance made possible further investigations when a team of divers from the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences and Institute of Geological Sciences of the Natural Environment Research Council re-explored and obtained the first rock sample from the dangerous Helen's Reef, two miles from Rockall.

Although there have been other, less certain, and also probably unrecorded landings, Rockall remains one of the least accessible rocks in the world and landings from an open boat very rare and hazardous. Yours faithfully,

PETER A. SABINE,
Institute of Geological Sciences,
5 Princes Gate, SW7.
February 9

From Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly

Sir, As a fellow Tipperary man I share Mr Terence Pritchett's concern (February 11) at the neglect of the mythical St Brendan's prior claim to Rockall, but in the Cavendish landing of 1959 I ensured that the Cross of St Patrick (as incorporated in the Union Flag) was raised on Rockall by Lt Commander Patrick Collis. Yours etc.

PATRICK BAYLY,
Dunning House,
Lipkow, Hampshire.
February 11

The motivation of management

From Mr Jasper More, MP for Ludlow (Conservative)

Sir, Lord Plowden (Letters, February 11) says: "The important thing for this country, which should take precedence over everything else, is the creation of more wealth."

I am appalled that anyone of Lord

Plowden's industrial eminence,

economic expertise and intellectual

integrity should seriously believe

that we are reaching a stage where very brutal economic

forces might bring home to vast

numbers of our people some simple

economic truths.

The government's responsibility is to avoid this and regrettably its options are limited.

It needs to win popular support

for a stringent programme of

national recovery.

It needs a more

economically literate public to un-

derstand its policies.

Perhaps a persistent educational/propaganda

campaign in the press, television

and by Ministers on the simple

economic options that face us would

be well worth while.

Yours faithfully,

JASPER MORE,

House of Commons.

February 11

social contract

From Mr K. W. Groves

Sir, With increasing pressure from

the unions to abandon wage re-

straint it is incumbent upon the

government to state simply the

economic facts facing the nation

and to remove some illusions.

The first of these concerns the social contract which one accepts as having been invaluable in containing the runaway inflation that threatened us last year. But more and more union leaders are talking about the sacrifices made by workers to support the social contract and the need to be freed from them.

This is nonsense. The country

can consume what it produces less, less import/export balance.

Our current standard of living is only sustained by importing

more than we export. We borrow to pay for this.

Thus we enjoy a standard of living above that to which we are entitled, and it is paid for by foreigners.

There has, as yet been

no sacrifice nationally. There still needs to be reduction in living standards until we pay our way.

This will be achieved by even higher prices at existing wage levels until a balance is achieved, or alternatively until we attain stability through a greater output for a given wage. If the pressure for higher wages without increased output is accepted the only result is higher prices and a restriction

of production.

With general pay increases for

many months constrained arbitrarily to 5 per cent per annum

the Government has continued to inflate at much higher rates; the general rise in prices has been much higher than the rate of pay increase

and is anticipated to

sputter to around 20 per cent per annum.

Fairly recent experience shows

that the pay explosion follows the monetary expansion (eg. 1972-75).

As real incomes continue to fall

our trade unions seriously

expected to sit on their hands in the belief that this is good for their members.

Yours faithfully,

G. G. MOYNE,

16 Tarrington Close,

Surrey, SW16.

February 11

Rising prices

From Mr G. G. Moyne

Sir, There appears to be a flaw in

Peter Jay's not fully dynamic model

of the "Pay Paradox" (Business

News, Feb 10). He sees the Govern-

ment's monetary role as passive,

responding to pay pressures.

With general pay increases for

many months constrained arbitrar-

ily to 5 per cent per annum

the Government has continued to

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sput

Investment
under
economic
page 16

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Drawing alarm in industry over scheme for prices and with broader scope

It is a new government's wider powers of control over prices and the present Price Commission are producing quiet in industry. The prospects of intervention by the agency in company policies place in public. It is clear that this will oppose especially the moderation of British

that the way to politically investigate in price rises used in the home. They would have to turn to those of incomes and Incomes able to look at companies use restraints of manpower, investigating problems, prove sensitive to union opinion.

Government's informal on price restraint the TUC particularly with the CBI and Consortium, have gone. This has led to political drafting of a formative document. Secretary of Prices and Consumption's plan is regarded as that industry is increasingly worried will be insufficient. Options on a formative document to are felt to be in of uncertainty, embroiled in the difficulties over pay lieved to be par-

ticularly anxious about the shape prices policy should take. If its members are to accept a continued tight rein on pay demands, a tougher price restraint policy is seen as necessary.

The TUC view is that this could mean continuing the present price code and strengthening it to have greater effect. The new agency would be regarded as an advance if the Government had special powers to freeze profits and investigate excessive profits even if prices remained constant.

But there could be a problem for the TUC because it previously accepted the argument that some increase in profitability was needed for companies to fund new investment that could stop or turn round the decline in employment.

The CBI and Retail Consortium can certainly be expected to argue that toughening price restraint would lead to more unemployment. With market forces rather than the present code now acting as the brake on price rises, both organizations have made clear they would like to see price restraint in whatever form scrapped, although the need in political terms is accepted for a *quid pro quo* on pay policy.

Mr Hattersley's plan has produced disquiet in industry. Some industrial leaders are even going so far as to suggest that the objections are so numerous that it could be better to stay with the present code as it is, or, if TUC pressure for a tightening up is irreconcilable, for even that to be preferable to the new agency.

Yet an increase in profitability is regarded as essential. It is being pointed out that, judging from the first three quarters' returns in 1976, average return on capital last year was probably 4 per cent or less, a repetition of the inadequate returns of 1975.

Industry is especially anxious to remove the uncertainties created by the discretionary powers of the new agency. The criteria to which the agency will work have been set out in such general terms as to leave wide room for interpretation.

Unless consultation leading to the drafting of the final Bill establishes more precise criteria, everybody is being put off, would be faced with a period of highs until the new agency established a

corpus of "case law" that would only by degrees set out the sort of precise guidelines which companies need to work efficiently and which the present code, with all its imperfections, does provide.

Industry would like to see guidelines establishing what is good conduct for prices and profits under the new system so that companies abiding by such criteria could feel safe from the delays and uncertainty of an investigation.

These tripwires or thresholds

could be based on a formula involving a return on capital, perhaps percentage rises in line with inflation. A special difficulty is likely to be in setting a benchmark for distributors.

The suggested granting of new delegated powers to the Secretary of State to enforce prices is being widely questioned. Under the new system he could refer product groups or products being used as public sector guinea pigs

to the new agency.

At the moment when such references are made to the Price Commission the commission's recommendations can be implemented only by voluntary agreement or by primary legislation laid before Parliament. Under the new system the minister would have power directly to enforce recommendations made after a general reference.

It is being pointed out that the Australian price control system, of which Mr Hattersley's plan is an adaptation, relies on securing voluntary price reductions from companies.

The idea of, in some circumstances, freezing prices during an investigation is being criticized, with the suggestion that prices should only afterwards be rolled back if an investigation showed them to be unjustified.

It is intended there should be continued pre-notifying of price increases by 28 days but by a smaller number of companies than at present.

The new agency on which representatives of industry and trade unions are expected to serve, would either approve wholly, in part or not at all. In the last two instances it would have three months—thus delaying a price rise for that period—to conduct an investigation, possibly in public.

Pressure grows for steel import curbs

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Ministers are facing increased pressure from private sector steelmakers to take tough action against imports of steel products from Spain and South Africa.

The private sector is worried about the Department of Trade's failure to impose a provisional duty charge on imports of light steel sections and flats from Spain and South Africa, which it claims are contributing to its difficulties.

Early last month the British Independent Steel Producers' Association applied to the Department of Trade for duties to be imposed on the imports. At the beginning of this month the Government announced that it planned to investigate allegations of dumped steel, but it did not impose an immediate charge.

This failure of the Government to impose a dumping duty—as it did on an earlier occasion—has led to serious concern within the industry, particularly since the Government of the Irish Republic last week

imposed a £22 a tonne duty on imports of light sections from Spain.

There is concern that the Irish measures could lead to Spanish shipments being diverted to Britain.

Next week ministers will be pressed to reveal how far the investigation has gone and the likely effect of the Dublin Government's measure.

Because of the general recession in steel industry demand, many companies in the private sector are operating reduced shifts and order books are shortening dramatically. Companies are giving warning of lay-offs within the next three months and BISPA claims that the problems are being exacerbated by the continued arrival of cheap imports.

The price difference between United Kingdom products and imported products is claimed to be between £10 and £30 a tonne. In its application for an anti-dumping duty BISPA noted that the total United Kingdom market for light sections and flats in 1973 amounted to 353,000 tonnes.

beginning of this year Saudi Arabia's oil has been 5 per cent similar grades Opec countries. The member which the split over prices, Saudi Minister announced £5 million barrels on production in Arabia would be

reduced to oil industry. London very little oil has so far been able.

Reports up

Kingdom sales of cars and lorries last year rose 8 per cent, according to figures issued today by the Motor Manufacturers Association. The importers' market, however, from just under 13 in January, 1976, to 16 per cent last month, being won in the light market, particularly by manufacturers.

Industrialization offer

Africa is prepared to invest its Iron and Steel (Isco), which in a loss of some £30m (£20.3m) for the running, the company yesterday. Isco is about £112m rand.

String move

Central pressure is on action by Mr Secretary of State for Industry to set up an inquiry into the status of the engineering, and on the status of engineers' questions from MPs are this week.

Italy to resume negotiations for IMF loan

From John Earle, Rome, Feb 13

Negotiations are to resume in Rome during the last week of February on Italy's application to the International Monetary Fund for a \$530m (nearly £312m) standby credit. The application was made a year ago, but negotiations were suspended last autumn.

The announcement of the resumption was made by the Treasury Ministry with the evident aim of steadying opinion before the resumption of talks, when the lira will be left without the protection of the exchange on foreign currency acquisitions, which has been dismantled by stages from its 7 per cent level imposed last October.

Commentators also saw the announcement as intended to soften parliamentary opposition to measures by Sigmar Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, to reduce labour costs, an essential feature in obtaining IMF approval for the credit.

The essence of Sigmar Andreotti's measures is to raise about 1,400,000 lire (£930m) through increases in value-added tax and prices of petroleum products, and use this money to lessen the social insurance charges paid by employers in industry. Some

local traders have little fear from hypermarkets, according to an independent report produced by the Manchester Business School this week. The report reinforces earlier findings that the bulk of supermarket trade is won at the cost of larger multiples and particularly where such competition exists, other superstores rather than small independents.

One of two Co-operative Society superstores surveyed in the report is at Farnworth, near Manchester. Since there are several other discount and superstores, including two Asdas, in the vicinity, it is described as a "prototype" for inter-superstore competition.

Research found that 61 per cent of the store's sales came from shoppers who previously used another supermarket or specialist discounters such as Asda, Whelan, Kwik-Save or Tesco, and 23 per cent from other Co-op stores. Only 7 per cent came from independent traders' customers.

At least 40 per cent of the groups of shoppers using the store included a male, and 75 per cent included more than one adult, indicating the tendency for supermarket shopping to become a family affair. Super-

stores have been found to be particularly attractive to shoppers with large families.

Farnworth Co-op is situated in an inner city area, and only half of its shoppers travel to it by car, 37 per cent walk, and 11 per cent go by bus.

The other supermarket surveyed, at Pyle, near Bridgend in south Glamorgan, had a more fragmented catchment area, and 83 per cent of shoppers there had gone by car, only 12 per cent walked and 4 per cent travelled by bus.

Before the opening of this store, customers used 44 different centres, and its impact was therefore very dispersed.

However, surveys of local shops in Pyle (which supplied 13 per cent of the shoppers) indicated that the appearance of the supermarket "has probably only had a limited impact on them", the report says.

The company was founded by Mr Ford's grandfather in 1903. Mr Henry Ford II came to the helm at the age of 28, immediately after the Second World War, when the company faced immense problems. He transformed and revived it into one of America's strongest companies.

The Ford family owns 12 per cent of the shares and controls 40 per cent of the voting stock. Mr Ford said: "Somebody called Ford has to be in the top echelons."

He hoped his son, Mr Edsel

Ford, 29, a company area manager in Boston, would eventually succeed him "but not yet".

Co-op Society Superstores from Retail Outlets Research Unit, 111, Eastern Business School, 111, Eastern Street, Westgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3GP, price 5s.

Hypermarkets report finds little for small shops to fear

By Patricia Tisdall

Small local traders have little fear from hypermarkets, according to an independent report produced by the Manchester Business School this week. The report reinforces earlier findings that the bulk of supermarket trade is won at the cost of larger multiples and particularly where such competition exists, other superstores rather than small independents.

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Lending rate 12 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remained unchanged at 12 per cent with the normal formula for fixing MLR continuing in suspension.

The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Appropriations £1,000,000 Allotted 135,000
Bids at 137.21 Received 135,000
Average rate 137.16% Pres. Wkly. 135,000
Last Friday's rate 135,000 Replace 135,000

Mr Henry Ford is to name his successor

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Feb 13

Mr Henry Ford II will name his successor as chief executive officer of the Ford Motor Company later this year.

He said he was devoting considerable time to the question of best managing an orderly succession at the top of his huge company, but added: "We do not have any solid or fixed plans yet."

Mr Ford, who will be 60 in September and who has run the company for almost 32 years, told the Detroit News that he might consider remaining as the company's chairman.

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Ford, 29, a company area manager in Boston, would eventually succeed him "but not yet".

Davy Ashmore signs £37m deal

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Feb 13

Davy Ashmore International has signed a £37m contract to supply a blast furnace to Brazil, the first of a series of contracts by Davy and Aco Mines Gerais of Brazil expected to total £300m, of which up to two thirds will be British exports.

Leeds-based Davy is setting up a national solar negotiating body similar to, but not necessarily comparable with, that in Ford.

Noise of this seems possible while glaring anomalies over pay rates and de-centralized wage bargaining are causing friction.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Testing the resilience of gilts

Over exuberant bulls of the equity market received a sharp reminder last week that shares—not least brewery shares—can in fact go down as well as up, though the most acrid smell of burning flesh undoubtedly came from the short-term printers in Oxford.

Meanwhile, the practitioners of a major shake-out in the gilt market are having their patience sorely tested. And that is in spite of the considerable aid being afforded their cause by the advocates of a return to free collective bargaining and the distinctive buoyant performance of sterling over the past few days.

The fear in mid-January, of course, was that there was so much hot money floating around the gilt market that come the first upset in sentiment, the rush for the exit would be so powerful that a significant reaction in prices would be inevitable. So, given the current pressures for a considerably laxer pay policy than the Government would like to see, the continued underlying firmness of gilt rates for some explanation.

In terms of the technical situation, the explanation would seem to be, first, that a significant amount of hot money has already come out of the market and, second, that the amount of hot money in the market in the first place may well have been exaggerated.

On the first score, some brokers reckon they have seen an appreciable volume of profit-taking at the longer end of the market by investors who normally have no business in this sector. They have built up capital gains of a fifth or more over the last few months and are now happy to run—though probably putting some of their money back into the very short end of the market.

The fact that their sales of "longs" have been accommodated without depressing the market is probably attributable to a converse movement by the long-term institutions, many of whom are now putting their portfolios in order after playing heavily in the "shorts".

As far as the overall amount of hot money that has been in the market goes, this is a much trickier issue. A great deal depends upon one's estimate of the volume of overseas money in the market and the aims of overseas investors. Here opinion is fairly divided. Some brokers believe that much of this money has simply been chasing short-term capital gains and could go out as fast as it came in. Others take the view that overseas investors are now confident enough about the medium term prospect for sterling to be investing for yield.

The next few weeks should give a better indication as to which interpretation is correct. But it is also well to remember that the jobbers are almost certainly running their books far more cautiously at the moment and that this alone could make for fairly volatile price movements.

The other reason for the market's resilience so far is quite simply that the fundamentals are still generally regarded as favourable. While it is clear that the inflation figures over the next couple of months are going to be anything but good, the market is still looking for an improving trend both in inflation and interest rates from springtime onwards. It is also obviously encouraged by the indications that the PSBR for the current year, and probably next year, should be well under the Government's targets. Some, moreover, will hold that a return to free collective bargaining needs not in itself be bad for gilts given that the government still has to operate within the monetary restraints demanded by the IMF.



Sir Eric Faulkner, who will retire as chairman of Lloyds Bank and hand over to Sir Jeremy Morse at the bank's annual meeting in March.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

words but bad business
ie Bullock proposals*Director-General of**the Directors**can number the well**who have fallen**Bullock Trap".**us think of "in-**is worthy and of**y" as good. Take**words, put them to**"we will sincerely**"industrial democ-**but what does this**means whatever you**tell all men. It**'s nonsense in the**of the logical pos-**useless as a mea-**communication**is as emotively**intellec-**tually dis-**judges the unwar-**up while it cloaks**pose; power to puff**of a few trade**at debate will not**we shed such**and look again-**in the light**problem: the proper**in between**and effective**creation of the**service needed by**argument deployed**is that the "march**is to "industrial**by way of the uni-**struggles of the**This pretentious**an elementary**about business and**decision making.**West German and**ustrial relations sys-**is a tradition of in-**the collective bargaining**possible by the small**unions (15) which**ized on an industry**moreover on a trad-**councils,**lock majority report**ut if board-level par-**is to be effective it**supported by partici-**arrangements below**el, but Bullock has**recomme-**nations. The German**view is that board-**level participation**would be plucked by**much stronger than**We must**that works councils**blished in Germany**the introduction of**participation. The**majority approach**at start by introduc-**for board-level**no infra-**for participation**herefore a dangerous**Bullock majority pro-**by some combi-**disastrous political**er implemented, the**the gap in Britain**e to be plugged by**much stronger than**If a sufficient majori-**cannot be obtained, the**shareholders provide the**chairman and the employees the**deputy. As the chairman has a casting**vote and the likelihood is that he**will normally be a share-**holder's representative, the**employee representatives will**in practice not generally be in**a parity situation.**In addition, one of the**employee representatives must**be selected from senior**management. Although the**trade unions are largely**responsible for the nomina-**tion of employee representa-**tives, they are not**selected solely by the trade**unions, whereas Bullock recom-**mendations by trade**unions alone.**Yours faithfully,**E. J. ROBERTSON,**Director of Social Affairs**(Policy),**Confederation of British Indus-**tries,**are very important as**between the Ger-**many of board-level par-**and the Bullock**arguments that tures already exist in**industry are very dis-**An analysis of these**suggests that the**structure that they attach**to is collective be-**cause that particular**are often acting as a**way to take into the**the sub-**exemplified in the**council system.**operates in a positive**way. The dif-**are partly due to the**different attitudes**efficiency and enter-**the German, as**to the British trade**and the Bullock**participation not the key to salvation**professor G. H. Larson**his letter on worker**(Feb 1), Lord**continues to mislead**public opinion about**ents of German econ-**participation is**believed by Germans to**do an important con-**to their country's suc-**The spirit of on be-**between managed**workers is undoubt-**very clear feature of**the scene. However, in**ing at British indus-**who are " "**of the causes of the**German industry in**25 years.**is an explanation for a**relief of interest be-**between management**and which (surprisingly)**has bel in Germany, Lord**is less than frank;**spirit of cooperation in**springs from several**of which worker parti-**is probably the least**nt. These sources in**a superior system of**democracy in Ger-**ich, with one excep-**is produced coalition**ents throughout the**period, all of which**have pursued highly sta-**centrist political and eco-**omic policies.**the letter on worker**(Feb 1), Lord**continues to mislead**public opinion about**ents of German econ-**participation is**believed by Germans to**do an important con-**to their country's suc-**The spirit of on be-**between managed**workers is undoubt-**very clear feature of**the scene. However, in**ing at British indus-**who are " "**of the causes of the**German industry in**25 years.**is an explanation for a**relief of interest be-**between management**and which (surprisingly)**has bel in Germany, Lord**is less than frank;**spirit of cooperation in**springs from several**of which worker parti-**is probably the least*

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Euromarkets

The scheduling this week of the largest Eurobond offering so far comes at a time when market conditions are generally considered poor writes AP-Dow Jones. Yet it looks as if the \$300m issue of Shell International Finance NV will be comfortably oversubscribed, placement sources say.

The 10-year Shell bonds are being offered at par bearing 7.75 per cent annually in a private placement run by Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) SA, Credit Suisse-White Weld, and Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities).

However, other banks are participating as selling group members. These banks act as agents rather than principals, which essentially means they collect a 1.5 per cent commission on whatever they can sell but they do not have any underwriting responsibilities.

Since the Shell issue is guaranteed by the parent holding companies, Shell Petroleum NV, and Shell Petroleum Co, the issue is considered as about the best quality debt available in the market. Bankers say that the prime quality and a reasonable coupon are attracting a good investment response even though demand for many other Eurobond offerings remains slow.

Apart from issues of American Telephone and Telegraph and its subsidiaries and a few private placements, the Shell offering would appear to match

the size of the largest public bond market. Indeed, one feature of the recent development of the Eurobond market has been its ability to compete more keenly with its big New York cousin for international business.

One example of greater competition was seen with a recent offering in New York of a \$150m, five-year Norwegian government note issue. The notes were priced at 95.97 bearing 7.375 per cent semi-annually to yield 7.56 per cent on an annual coupon basis comparable to Eurobond issues.

However, the issue was a flop in terms of market performance. It traded as low as 97.25-98 before recovering to 98.95-95 on Friday to yield 8.02 per cent on the bid. The performance clearly indicated that the issue was not completely placed and that underwriters resold it at distress prices.

According to market insiders, institutions in New York insisted on a semi-annual coupon rate of 7.625 per cent instead of 7.375 per cent. However, the borrower insisted that a lower coupon rate was justified because its outstanding Eurobond issues of similar maturity were yielding around 7.25 per cent on an annual coupon basis at the time.

However, when the compromise of a 7.375 per cent coupon rate was agreed, many New York institutions decided not to subscribe so that the issue fared badly, syndicate sources said.

And some European bankers said the episode indicates that Norway would have been better off doing its issue in the Eurobond market in the first place.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer	Ribon	Price	Yield	Offer	Ribon	Price	Cont.
5 STRAIGHTS					5 STRAIGHTS			
Amer 7s 1988	100	102	9.69		Amer 7s 1988	100	101	9.41
Amer 8% 1985	100	103	9.75		Amer 8% 1985	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1984	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1984	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1985	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1985	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1986	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1986	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1987	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1987	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1988	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1988	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1989	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1989	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1990	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1990	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1991	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1991	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1992	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1992	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1993	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1993	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1994	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1994	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1995	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1995	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1996	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1996	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1997	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1997	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1998	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1998	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 1999	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 1999	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2000	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2000	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2001	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2001	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2002	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2002	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2003	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2003	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2004	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2004	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2005	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2005	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2006	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2006	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2007	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2007	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2008	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2008	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2009	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2009	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2010	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2010	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2011	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2011	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2012	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2012	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2013	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2013	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2014	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2014	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2015	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2015	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2016	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2016	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2017	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2017	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2018	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2018	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2019	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2019	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2020	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2020	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2021	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2021	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2022	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2022	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2023	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2023	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2024	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2024	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2025	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2025	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2026	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2026	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2027	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2027	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2028	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2028	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2029	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2029	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2030	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2030	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2031	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2031	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2032	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2032	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2033	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2033	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2034	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2034	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2035	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2035	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2036	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2036	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2037	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2037	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2038	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2038	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2039	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2039	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2040	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2040	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2041	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2041	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2042	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2042	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2043	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2043	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2044	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2044	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2045	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2045	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2046	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2046	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2047	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2047	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2048	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2048	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2049	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2049	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2050	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2050	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2051	100	103	9.75		Amstrad 7s 2051	100	103	9.41
Amstrad 7s 2052</								

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commodities**

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Feb 25. § Comiango Day, Feb 28. Settlement Day, March 3.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Appointments Vacant

ASSISTANT
EDUCATION OFFICER

Applications are invited for this post in the Education Department of the Dumbartonshire Council and Board of Education. The Assistant Education Officer will be responsible for the co-ordination of teachers' salaries and conditions, help with the preparation of budgets, deal with financial applications and answer questions on financial matters. A sound academic record and experience of E.S.C.E. would be essential. Some travel will be required. Salary £1,600 per annum.

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER,
THE SPASTICS SOCIETY,
12, Park Crescent, London, W.1.
Tel. 01-636 5020.

PERSON REQUIRED

Youngish... Clever...

Preferably with experience at organising "events" which make money! (From concerts through balloons to wakes) and not somebody who will forget the licence, either!

Autodrivers accepted.

Salary: Some few thousands only.

Application form enquiries from:

Mrs S. Goodwin, THE SPASTICS SOCIETY,
12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EQ
Telephone: 01-636 5020

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Financial Controller

who has experience in commercial administration and a good knowledge of accounting systems. Must be able to take full control of the financial budgeting of all their various departments.

Salary from £6,000 per annum

Ring: 499 2047.

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Age 20-30

Salary c. £4,300

Rapidly expanding company requires person to liaise and develop with their Middle East and African clients. The successful applicant will have knowledge of shipping procedures. Located in S.W.1 this position is ideal for someone who is ambitious, profit motivated and personable. Reporting direct to M.D. There is eventual opportunity to travel.

PHONE MR KING, FALCON SERVICES
01-225 0739

SITE ACCOUNTANT

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Salary of at least £7,000 tax-paid plus house, car, etc. will be paid to a man with the right experience, probably in the age group 28-35.

Write to: Dr E. Pozzo, 1 Piazza Lovatelli—
00186 Rome (Italy)

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A vacancy has occurred in The Times Newspapers Limited Financial Advertisement Department.

We require an experienced Sales Executive capable of dealing with the most senior people in major financial institutions and with enough knowledge of the financial market place to be effective. The successful candidate will have enthusiasm, self-motivation and the ability to work within a conscientious sales team, calling on both clients and advertising agencies.

Five weeks' holiday after the first year plus all the benefits of working in a large Company.

The salary will be competitive, negotiable and related to experience.

Please contact:

JOHN ACTON

Tel.: 01-837 1234, Ext. 7495

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED
HOUSEKEEPER

Required for large flat in Westminister. Own room, bathroom, and kitchen. Salary by negotiation. 40 plus. Reference required.

TEL. 626 1185 BETWEEN
10 A.M. AND 5 P.M.

CAPABLE PERSON
REQUIRED AS
COMPANION

To elderly lady, permanent position in country hotel. Average £1,000 per month. Good food, good board, good living. Must be free to travel.

U.S. 15166

ABILITY TO COOK/
COFFEE PERSON

Company requires an untrained person to prepare tea, coffee and biscuits for our 1200 guests. Duties include washing up, serving, clearing up, etc. Good basic training and a desire to learn. Salary £2,000 p.a.

Reply Box 6297 J. The Times

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

RECEPTIONIST/
HOUSEKEEPER

Required between 30 and 50 hours. Responsible to receive visitors in the premises and to look after the general running of the house. Good character and running of premises. Modest. £1,000 per month. Good basic training and excellent working conditions.

Andy Box 6299 J. The Times

VEGETARIAN NANNY/
MOTHER'S HELP

To look after 2 boys, 10 months and Dylan, 18 months. Family home opposite Hampton Court Palace. Good heating, food and caring. Must be free to travel.

U.S. 15166

CHAUFFEUR REQUIRED
FOR INTERNATIONAL
LAWYER

Required 1st class chauffeur, fluent in Spanish, Italian, French, German, Dutch, etc. Excellent salary £2,000 per week, plus expenses. Good driving record. Apply Box 6298 J. The Times

for interview

ETON COLLEGE

DAME REQUIRED MID-APRIL

No stated. Responsible for running domestic side, some accounts and daily help for Dame. £1,000 per month. Apply to Headmaster, Eton College, Eton, Berks, Tel. 0344 25310

for interview

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

For dozens of years, British families have sent their children to Switzerland for an education. This tradition is now being enunciated by the tragic fall of the pound.

Members of the International Youth Club, a foundation which gives grants to students with limited means, have decided to put a part of the tuition fees room and board expenses at Chillon College, thereby offering British families the possibility of a University preparatory education for their children.

This foundation provides the necessary funds for 50 talented students whose parents live in Great Britain and are in need of a scholarship. Good academic standing as well as a sound character are the prerequisites for the scholarship, which will be granted by the foundation committee.

For further details write to Admission Office, Chillon College, 3 rue de Chillon, 1820 Territet-Montreux, Switzerland.

Newspaper
General
Management

A leading national newspaper group in Fleet Street is seeking an experienced person to join the General Management Team responsible for the co-ordination and smooth running of all the activities which make up the production and distribution of Daily Newspapers. The person we are seeking must be able to demonstrate considerable ability in all aspects of newspaper management, including a sound knowledge of the production techniques employed in large scale Daily Newspaper printing; revenue and cost control procedures; circulation and distribution systems; the advertisement department function; publicity and promotional activity. In addition, applicants must be conversant with the roles of the printing and distribution unions—some experience of labour negotiations will be a distinct advantage. The ability to communicate with staff at all levels and to co-ordinate the activities of a number of departments is essential.

A substantial salary will be negotiated for this senior appointment. The preferred age of applicants will be 35-45. Apply in writing in the first instance, with full c.v., to:

Commodity
Market Reporter

Further expansion has created a vacancy for another Market Reporter in the London Bureau of Commodity News Services. The right applicant should be conversant with soft commodities as well as metals.

Only young experienced journalists in this field need apply.

Salary, which is negotiable, will not be less than £4,000.

Please write with full career details to:

Graham Booker,
COMMODITY NEWS SERVICES INC.
8 Gouverneur Street, London, EC1Y 8AX

MOTOR CARS

MERCEDES 220 SE, 2dr. Lhd. 1970. 1,990cc. 4 cyl. 12v. 5 speed. Electric windows. Air cond. £1,650. Phone 01-942 2474 evenings.

1970 E-TYPE Jaguar 4.2 Automatic. Pristine condition. Silver with white leather. Good condition. £2,000. Tel. 01-827 0000.

1970 MERCEDES PULLMAN 600. 7-seater. 6.9 litre. 12v. 5 speed. Electric windows. Air cond. £3,000. Tel. 01-751 0582.

1970 MERCEDES 450SEL. 6.9 litre. 12v. 5 speed. Electric windows. Air cond. £3,000. Tel. 01-751 0582.

4.M.W. DISTRIBUTOR. 5 cars 2dr. 1970.

1973 L. RANGE ROVER. 2dr. 2.5 litre. 12v. 5 speed. Electric windows. Air cond. £3,000. Tel. 01-751 0582.

1973 MERCEDES 450SL. 6.9 litre. 12v. 5 speed. Electric windows. Air cond. £3,000. Tel. 01-751 0582.

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